

Maine Farmer.

MANURE AS A FARM RESOURCE.

In connection with the discussion of barn cellars and barns, which has been going on in our columns for some time past, the question standing at the head of this article is an opportune one. Farmers' Bulletin No. 21, from the United States Department of Agriculture, is devoted to the subject of "Barn Manure," and from it we select some facts of great importance connected with the manure resources of the farm.

The bulletin well starts out from the premises that a well kept manure heap may be safely taken as one of the surest indications of thrift and success in farming. Neglect of this resource causes losses, which, though vast in extent, are little appreciated. Waste of manure is either so common as to breed indifference, or so silent and hidden as to escape notice.

Experiments indicate that if the different animals of the farm were kept in stalls or pens throughout the year, and the manure carefully saved, the approximate value of the fertilizing constituents of the manure produced by each horse annually would be \$27, by each head of cattle \$10, each hog \$12, and each sheep \$2.

These estimates, of course, are based on the values usually assigned to phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen in commercial fertilizers, and may or may not be too high from a practical standpoint. On the other hand, this estimate of values takes no account of the value of farm manure for improving the mechanical condition and drainage of soils, in its results as important a consideration as its direct fertilizing value.

Discussing this value of farm manures from a practical standpoint, Prof. Roberts of Cornell has set \$230 as a conservative estimate of the value of the manure produced during seven winter months on a farm carrying 4 horses, 20 cows, 50 sheep and 10 pigs, and we think our readers will agree that the figures are not too high.

Assuming that one-third of the value of these available farm manures are annually lost by neglect, or by present methods of bad management, and no doubt this estimate is a conservative one, the total loss amounts to something certainly worth looking after.

Every farmer knows and clearly understands that when he sells meat, milk, grain, hay, or any other products from his farm, or when he neglects to save and use the manure produced, he removes from his soil a certain amount of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen that must be sooner or later restored if productivity is to be maintained.

The following table, compiled by Armaly, shows the amount and value of fertilizing constituents carried away from the soil in the different farm products named:

Product	Manure	Value
1 horse	27.00	27.00
1 cow	10.00	10.00
1 hog	12.00	12.00
1 sheep	2.00	2.00

We learn from the above table [says Armaly] that the farmer who sells a ton of hay, for example, sells in this ton of hay fertilizing ingredients which, if purchased in the form of commercial fertilizers, would cost him about \$5.10; that if he sells 2,000 pounds of wheat he sells an amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it would cost him \$7.75 to replace in his soil in the form of commercial fertilizers. Or, looking at it from a somewhat different standpoint, a farmer who sells, for example, \$10 worth of wheat, sells with it about \$2.58 worth of the fertility of his soil. In other words, when he receives his \$10 this amount does not represent the net proceeds of the transaction, for he has parted with \$2.58 worth of his capital, that is, of the stored-up fertility of his

soil, and if he does not take this into the account he makes the same mistake a merchant would should he estimate his profits by the amount of cash which he received and neglect to take account of stock.

If the farmer, then, instead of selling off his crops, feeds them to stock on the farm as far as practicable, a large proportion of this fertility is retained on the farm from which it was taken. And, further, if the business of stock feeding is carried on to the extent, as with many of our dairymen, that food material in addition to that produced on the farm is purchased from the markets and fed out to stock on the farm, a sure and certain addition may be made to the fertility of the farm. This shows why we have all the while contended that the purchase of cheap grain from the West and South by our Maine farmers, to be fed under good management to stock on the farm, was not open to objections, but rather was a stroke of business to be commended. And now add that the above figures clearly show, and experiences of farmers prove, that so long as purchased food materials return a balance for the feeding alone, though it be small, yet the farmer may well extend such work, and in so doing will find liberal reward in final results, provided always that reasonable care is exercised in the saving and the application of the resulting manures. Good barns and well arranged barn cellars are an important means to this end.

THE WORK OF THE GRANGES.

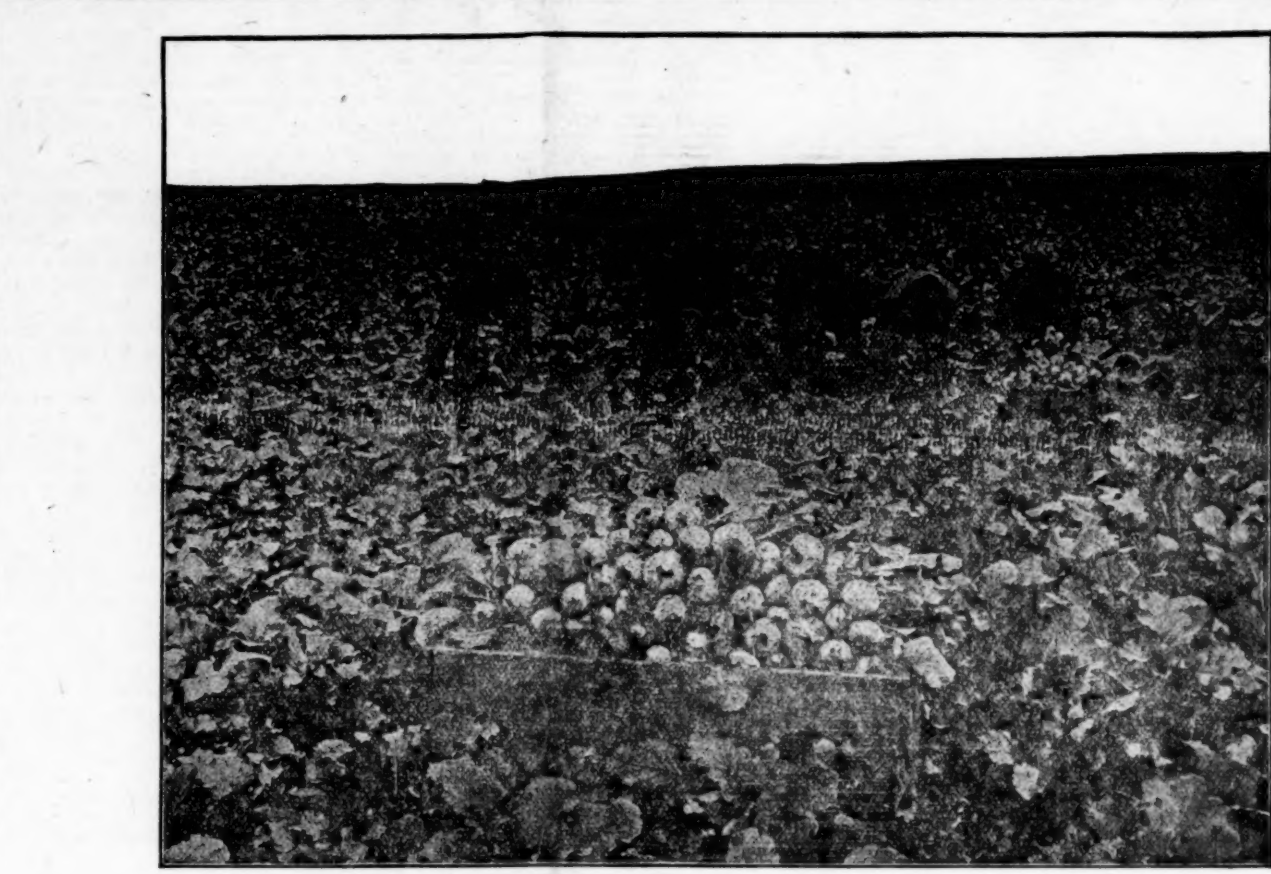
One of our esteemed correspondents last week spoke lightly of some of the work alleged to be carried on at Grange meetings. While in some cases and with some Granges a measure of the exercises may be open to criticism of this kind, yet the fact remains that, beyond business transactions, the literary, educational and lecture work of the Grange is just what the taste and good judgment of the members want it and make it. And in most cases and generally it must be said that this work is of a high and manifestly useful character. In witness recall the many able papers that from time to time have appeared in the columns of the Farmer expressing clean-cut and intelligent views on the living topics of the day claiming public attention. Also the able discussions of questions of farm economy, equal in merit and in instruction to the best institute and conference lecture work furnished at large expense by State aid through boards of agriculture and State associations. Also note the list of subjects for essays and papers in the prepared programme for the year by a single subordinate Grange as published by us two weeks ago.

All this goes to show that the Grange is doing a grand and a useful work among its members, aside and independent of its organized influence in behalf of public measures relating especially to its own industry, but in which the general public are intimately concerned. Their hand has been influentially felt in many measures of public interest of late years. Friday morning there was introduced in the legislature a remonstrance of over three thousand names against the proposed repeal of the oleomargarine law, all coming through the efforts of this organization. Much more might be said in the same line, but this is enough to clearly prove that the work of this organization may in the main and chiefly receive the endorsement of every one solicitous for the general welfare.

KENNEBEC POMONA.

Kennebec Pomona Grange is a good illustration of what active men and women can do in the advancement of the interests of the farm. The setting apart of several days as proposed, for the purpose of special exhibits peculiar to the season named, and studying their merits in accordance with the latest knowledge available is a grand idea. Such exercises cannot fail of leaving an impression of lasting importance on all who may take a part in the work. The fact of this being done within the comparatively narrow limits of a Pomona Grange gives it a personal bearing as an individual effort that an agricultural society can never reach.

Next month this Kennebec Pomona Grange proposes to hold its meeting at Winslow and make it a special Dairy Day. An exhibit of samples of butter is to be made, prizes offered, and the several samples to be scored and marked by an expert judge. With each sample is to be furnished a statement of kind of cows, feed, method of creaming, ripening, churning, working, salting, etc. The judge will be called upon to illustrate and describe by sample the varying scale as recorded on the score card. This the exhibition will become an object lesson through which each exhibitor may acquire specific information on special points of merit or defect. This will be of unmeasured value in efforts of dairymen to work up to a higher standard of product and a more complete success in the business.



PHOTOGRAPH OF TURNIPS GROWN BY F. E. COOLIDGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. (SEE ARTICLE, "INSECT PESTS.")

THE ROAD PROBLEM.

There is to-day no economic problem of greater importance, or having more direct bearing upon all the people of this State, than this relating to our highways. Because generations have passed under existing conditions, there is no reason why generations more should come and go before any advance is made. At the same time there is need that haste be made slowly, and that the so-called advanced ideas of would-be reformers be accepted only when wisdom has determined their course to be the best.

Ultimately, there must come a radical change in our methods of road building in order for permanence to be insured. More than this, the fact that other States are giving attention to this question, and going about the work with some thought of thoroughness, we must not allow Maine to lag behind. The value of all property in every town will increase proportionately with the improvement of our highways, provided that improvement is made without entailing heavy burdens upon tax payers.

Justice demands that there be a decided advance in methods of road building, and also that this be made so gradually as not to burden the country towns.

It has become fashionable to create debts for others to pay, and towns, counties and States as well as corporations have flooded the land with their outstanding obligations until the sum total of indebtedness is appalling, and somebody must pay the bills or there will be wide spread disaster.

Town bonds, improvement bonds, water bonds, bridge bonds, horse and electric bonds, city and town hall bonds, together with all the conceivable forms of corporation bonds, to run twenty, forty or sixty years, are on the market. The interest account is not heavy to the individual, and men forget that the principal is outstanding to be met some day in full. For this reason we may well call a halt in this matter of a road commission of three, each one to receive a good salary, and the issuing of highway bonds at the rate of five or ten thousand dollars per mile.

Grant that this is an ideal position it is not one which commends itself to the good sense of the tax payers, and must therefore, wait as it should until the means and measures now at hand and involving no increased outlay have been utilized to the utmost.

If the present legislature will enact the following: 1st, make the highway a money tax; 2d, authorize each town to employ an efficient road supervisor; 3d, require the County Commissioners to have general knowledge of the character of work done in each town; 4th, that all carts shall have tires at least four inches in width, and this to be increased to six inches, according to the carrying capacity of the cart, and that the rear axle shall be enough longer than the front to allow the hind wheels to travel just outside the forward enough will be gained to insure a radical change in the condition of our highways. These four steps towards better roads are the first which should be taken, and they will insure results beyond present comprehension, while not increasing the burdens of taxation. They will increase the hauling capacity of every team, because every cart becomes a roller instead of a rut maker, and therefore serves its purpose in giving a hard track for the wheels. Three, four and even five tons are not unusual sights in some countries, for a single horse, where wide tires and smooth roads prevail.

BUSINESS FARMING.

The tendency in all business undertakings is towards better organization, and wherever operative expenses can be reduced we almost invariably witness larger investments of capital. The drift of modern civilization is towards lessening the number of people employed by substituting superior equipment. The higher organization of the forces of production and lower cost of labor which it involves means higher rates of wages for those who remain. The reason why so few farmers can show a good return is because their business is not organized on a regular commercial plan. So much farm labor is executed which cannot, in the majority of cases, be made very remunerative. It requires a good deal of experience and just as good judgment to operate a farm employing five or more men as to run a small shop employing three times the number.

The extent to which farm labor can be organized and systematically worked at a profit controls the whole question of successful farming. The plan, convenience, and general suitability of the farm buildings and equipment govern entirely by the amount and quality of work performed by laborers. Here lies the core of the problem. Enough capital, experience and judgment enough to invest judiciously, and to administer it wisely, must decide for all the size of the income and the satisfaction and happiness which comes from the occupation.—Address of Hon. Jas. Cheeseman.

STATE GRANGE.

State Master Wiggins has issued the following circular to all the Granges in Maine:

MAYVILLE CENTRE, Feb. 7, 1895. To the Patrons of Husbandry of a Maine Grange: Our brothers and sisters in Nebraska are suffering with hunger and cold.

While we are blest with plenty, they are in actual need of the necessities of life.

A movement has been started among the Patrons of New England to relieve in some measure this destitution of our unfortunate brothers and sisters in this stricken State.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut have already commenced their contributions. Rhode Island will quickly follow and Maine is looked to for her full share.

Let not the Patrons of Maine be behind those of her sister States in this good work. I am confident that you will respond generously.

Remember that he gives twice who gives promptly.

Let every Grange make up a box of serviceable wearing apparel and boots and shoes, (second hand clothing will do if in good condition) and ship at once, with freight prepaid, to J. R. Cantlin, North Bend, Nebraska. If money is sent it should be forwarded to J. R. Cantlin, Webster, Neb. Each Grange might make up a purse in addition to the clothing sent.

Patrons, the need is pressing; let the response be prompt and generous. Fraternally yours, EDWARD WIGGIN, Master. FRED A. ALLEN, Secretary.

The New England Agricultural Society is out of a home, the Worcester, (Mass.) society having declined to retain it longer as a joint partner in house-keeping. At the annual meeting, the other day, an alliance with Rigby was suggested by a member, but as, under the circumstances, Rigby would necessarily have to be a party to such a union, the prospect of Maine having a visit from the New England fair the coming season is quite remote.

Dr. Twitchell is on a lecture trip to New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

INSECT PESTS.

Editor of the Maine Farmer: The average farmer fully appreciates the ravages of the various grubs, worms and flies that so often attack his growing crops and materially reduce his profits.

How to successfully fight them is one of his life studies, and any suggestions are gladly conned and often carried out with marked benefit.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the agricultural stations have demonstrated the past year that some plants draw from the soil 85 per cent. of the total material required for their growth during the first 65 days from seeding, thus showing the great need of providing a large amount of quickly available plant food during the early stages of a plant's growth, so as to secure a rapid and sturdy growth and early maturity.

It has further been demonstrated that the potato-bug larva always attacks the poorest and weakest vines. The instinct of the parent bug teaches her to lay eggs on the vines that will be least troubled with moisture. Rains and storms destroy the vitality of millions of potato bugs' eggs. When the newly-hatched larva begins to eat on a vigorous vine it is in danger of being drowned out by the excessive flow of sap. If the vine is of less robust growth this danger is escaped. Besides, on a vigorous vine the rain and dew stay longer before they dry out.

Mr. W. H. Allen, the well known market gardener at Arlington, says he tried using Bradley's Complete Manure on White Stagg Radish, and harvested a fine crop, comparatively free from the maggots which generally seriously injure this crop.

We print illustration of a field of early white flat turnips, grown by F. E. Coolidge of Cambridge, the past year. Knowing how many are usually spoiled by grubs, when stable manure is used, he grew this piece on Bradley's Phosphate, and secured a profitable crop of fine turnips which were not troubled by grubs.

John H. Chase of Portsmouth, R. I., is one of the many believers in the efficiency of commercial fertilizers for growing potatoes, for he finds he can, by using Bradley's Fertilizer, secure 350 bushels of fine potatoes per acre, all free from scab or other defect.

It has also been demonstrated by many market gardeners that the free use of Bradley's Fertilizer on melons, squashes and cucumbers not only wonderfully stimulates their growth, but also drives away the bugs that often spoil this crop. It would seem, therefore, that it would pay every farmer to try using Bradley's Fertilizer this year, and so discount his losses from insect pests.

A correspondent of an exchange remarks that the influence of agricultural journals, and of books on agriculture, is very much impaired by the impractical and absurd theories sometimes advocated by them. Undoubtedly there is a measure of truth in the statement, and those who have charge of the agricultural press should exercise extreme care that the teachings that go out from their columns be sound and reliable. So, too, may readers well have a care as to the publications to which they give their patronage, that they are in charge of men whose knowledge of the work they have in hand entitles them to confidence.

Our subscribers in Knox county, who have been looking for our traveling agent, Mr. Ayer, will this week find him in their midst, about his good work. His visit to that county has been necessarily delayed on account of sickness.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. SOMETHING ABOUT FRUIT TREES.

BY E. L. WATERHOUSE.

I saw a piece in the Farmer a few weeks ago by Mr. Richardson on apples, and he did not speak very favorably for New York fruit trees.

If a man can get first class budded trees from New York, he will find that they are way ahead of our Maine trees. The great trouble is the farmers buy their trees of some one that comes along selling trees cheap and thinks he is all right, but it is a great mistake; the chances are that the man that is selling cheap trees is at work for some one that does not own a nursery, but after getting his orders, goes to the nursery companies and buys his stock. The nursery companies have their agents out and will fill their own orders first, with their very best stock, and what they have left is nothing but second quality, this is the stock that the cheap John men buy and send out over the country; if they have orders for 5000 Baldwin apple trees and the nursery company doesn't have them left, they buy just what they can get and tag them over to compare with their orders, and send them out as first class stock and true to name, when there is not a first class tree in the lot.

Another way the farmers are beat by cheap nursery companies is as follows: The company wants to undersell or make a much larger profit than other companies, so instead of budding their trees they root-graft them, which can be done much quicker and without half of the expense of budding, and put them on the market as budded trees; no one can tell until after the trees have been set a number of years, and then they will commence to die, a limb on one side at a time, with a disease that takes the root-grafted trees as soon as the scion starts. I would not set a root-grafted tree if a man would give them to me. I think that perhaps Mr. Richardson has had some nursery stock like the above.

Now, if you are going to buy trees or any nursery stock, be sure and buy of an agent that sells for a nursery company that asks a fair price for their stock, and you will get good. But if you buy of the cheap John fellows you must expect to get beaten, for a nursery company cannot sell good, nice budded apple trees for less than \$25, and pears for less than \$40 per hundred, and make anything themselves. There are but a very few nurseries in the country compared to the firms that are selling nursery stock. The best nursery companies that I know of have very nice, select stock, every tree warranted, budded, and first class, also true to name; but they do not sell trees for ten or fifteen cents each, as some of the cheap John companies have done in the past. But they do the largest business of any nursery company in the country. They have not yet done a large business in the State of Maine, but it is hoped by many that they soon will, so that all may have a chance to get what they buy.

As to Maine trees, I think they are very liable to be black hearted. I think it is safe to say that more than one-half of our native trees this way prove to be black hearted; perhaps some parts of the State may be different. But I will take the New York budded trees every time, and will have no trouble about my trees dying, or not being true to name. But I am going to pay a good price for my stock, and know that the agent is selling for a bona fide nursery company, and not for some one that has a little office in Rochester, or some other place,

and depends on the different nursery companies for their condemned stock. West Scarborough.

For the Maine Farmer. MANAGEMENT AND LOCATION OF AN ORCHARD.

BY W. P. ATHERTON.

The general management of an orchard must differ according to location and age of trees to be cultivated. I do not consider apple trees set out by a wall or fence, either by roadside or lining the boundaries of inclosures, as an orchard in the strict sense of the term. It is a good place to set apple trees. You do not have to cultivate the land, only to top dress, mulch and prune, and the trees draw more moisture in summer and are better protected in winter. If you have land suitable, line the whole farm with apple trees, but reserve the front door yard for deciduous trees and the garden for pears and small fruits. Do not set your apple trees less than thirty feet apart, even though there be but one row, and that by a wall. If your trees are in a rocky pasture, all you have got to do is to fertilize and mulch. Cattle, of course, must be kept out, but sheep or hogs may be introduced to their advantage, provided you prevent the sheep from browsing the trees when young. This may be done by staking or piling brush around them.

In regard to the selection of a site for an orchard people will differ, as they do about everything else, but it is my firm belief, based on both experience and observation, that a southern or eastern slope is the best. I know that there are some orchards that do very well on northern and western slopes, yet it is a well established fact that fruit trees of every kind are partial to protection; that is, when they are on the warm and sunny side of a hill, or partly or fully surrounded by forest trees, they bear more uniformly and the fruit is larger and handsomer. The difference was more noticeable this last season because the disastrous effects of that fungoid disease, "apple scab," was confined principally to high elevations and to northern exposures; where orchards were wholly surrounded by forest trees on high elevations, or where the land was rich and moist they escaped almost entirely.

I would manage an orchard set in good tillage land somewhat after this fashion: Plant the trees in rows 35 feet apart, and 30 feet apart in the row; alternate the rows with different varieties for the purpose of free and proper fertilization; keep the land under cultivation for at least ten years, with rotation of low hood crops, and then seed down to clover. As soon as this gets a good start, say the second year, turn in pigs enough to feed it off and to thoroughly stir the ground; then reseed to clover, and repeat the process until satisfied that a change of method is required. If hogs are no longer required to stir the ground, and it is not convenient to keep sheep, then I would seed permanently to grass, but not for hay; instead, mulch heavily under the trees, mow outside and rake that under to assist in mulching. Where sheep can be kept, and there is a good range of pasture in close connection with the orchard, I would put them in instead of hogs, and either for change or permanency adopt that method. I know of several good orchards raised and kept in profitable bearing for a long term of years, with but little or no other fertilization than that afforded by the sheep.

Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell.

For the Maine Farmer. A LITTLE JOURNEY IN THE WORLD.

NO. 5.

BY C. E. SMITH.

I think, as a rule, that farms near to cities are not so well cultivated nor so neatly kept as those some miles distant. Having visited most of the cities of Massachusetts, I find this rule generally obtains. Take any of the roads leading into Worcester, and one will not often see a neatly kept, productive farm. On the Shrewsbury road there are some good farms, but there is not that appearance which indicates their owners were in love with their profession. Approaching the city of Lowell from east, north or west, the soil is not only very poor, but there seems no much effort to improve what can be cultivated to advantage. Upon the nine miles of road from Lowell to Lawrence, there is not what can be called a nice farm. East and south of Lawrence, in the towns of Andover and N. Andover, there are some nice milk and vegetable farms. Some of them are owned by men who are worth millions of dollars; but they did not get any of their money by farming. Some of these nice farms do not pay their way by hundreds of dollars a year, and some of their owners do not wish or expect them to; but they do insist that everything shall be done nicely. There are hundreds of these gentlemen's places in Massachusetts where intelligent, capable farmers can easily procure situations as foremen, and get from \$500 to \$1000 a year, and all furnished. But men who are capable of managing such places generally are capable of managing a farm of their own.

On many of these gentlemen's farms [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]







## Woman's Department.

## ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

"Who having little yet hath all!"

A narrow sphere how can you call it so? Three pairs of baby eyes look up in mine, And see the gates through which a sign divine Transfigure all my life with tenderest glow.

Because I cannot paint with artist skill The changing colors of the sea or sky, Because I cannot write of visions high, And move you all with pain or joy at will.

Because to learning's shrine no gifts I bring, Nor take I ornament from woman's cause, Because I trust in questioning the laws, That bring to snow in winter, birds in spring.

You think my life is circumscribed and cold In what should make it helpful, rich and strong, And friends' these happy days are none too long.

For all the loving duties that they hold, Nor has the art you love been all denied, For loveliest pictures every day I see In childhood's careless grace and movements free.

From waiting more till dreamy events, My baby's braids, now brown, now golden bright, Impression tints no artist's brush has known: The baby's deep blue eyes, that meet my own.

In living beauty mock all painted things, Nor do you know, my friend, the ecstasies bold We story tellers in the children find—What store of wisdom and of wit combined We need to paint a moral new or old.

And in reforms are we not leaping late A still, small voice need not be all in vain? These childish hands may bring the greater gain Than leading little children in the light.

God help us mothers all to live aright, And may our homes all truth and love unfold, Since life for us no loftier aims can hold Than leading little children in the light.

—Emma E. Mearns, in Woman's Journal.

## WISE WORDS FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

A clever physician once prescribed a new and becoming dress as the best remedy he knew of for a nervous, careworn woman, writes Helen Jay in an article devoted entirely to "The Work of a Farmer's Wife" in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. History says that a cure was effected. At any rate, we know that there is much truth in the saying of the French, "a woman is just as old as she appears to be," and the woman who would keep young and strong must look young and strong. There is another way in which the farmer's wife injures herself physically, and that is by drinking so much cold water when doing her work. She becomes overheated in the hot kitchen, baking, ironing or washing, and goes from that warm room into her cold dairy, where the temperature is several degrees lower, to cool off for a few minutes, as she says. While cooling she drinks a glass of cold water and then goes back again to her work. She goes from the stove to the cellar without a thought of the risk she is running. The criminal carelessness of her part causes many of the rheumatic fevers so prevalent upon our farms, and if it does nothing else it ruins the finest skin. No surface can be exposed to such extremes without injury, and a face that is first almost blighted with heat and then chilled with a current of cold air is apt to grow wrinkled and coarse, if it is not disfigured by eruptions. Instead of doing so much work in the hot kitchen, the wide, cool piazzas, which, as a general rule, run around one side of the farmhouse, should be utilized for domestic purposes. The ironing and part of the baking can be done here very easily by using a small oil stove; and the vegetables will be quite so thoroughly prepared for cooking if the housewife sits comfortable in the coolest corner, instead of wearily bending over a table in a close room, made almost unendurable by the heat from a large stove.

## A MOTHER'S DEVOTION.

All the way through a man's life, he consumed like a beautiful fabric in the unholy banner, or held aloft like St. George's cross, undimmed in the battle of life, his mother stands by him to the last. If he is successful, she is proud; if he is often cast down, she is pitiful; if he is wicked, she excuses him; if he dies young, her hopes are buried in his grave, and she never ceases to dream of what her darling might have been. Others may love him well, but their love never discounts her's. Others may be proud of him, but she always sits in the front row with those who applaud, and catches the splendor of his achievements before it is more to other eyes than a light reflected from afar, or the noise of wings that tarry in their coming. She anticipates his triumphs and antedates his victories. There is an "I told you so" in her proud eyes long before men hand in the verdict of his greatness, and all his achievements are but the prophecies of her loving dream.

And when she dies, when the fluttering breath has expended itself in the last gasp, when the soft old hands have loosened their clasp, never before removed since his helpless baby days, when the patient, yearning eyes have withdrawn their gaze to look their first on God, what loss can overtake a man's life like this? The dove that brooded above the household nest, and kept every nursing in the shadow of her wings, has winged her flight to Heaven. The everlasting love, that no unfaith, nor sin, nor ingratitude could chill or destroy, has vanished like the sun from out the sky, leaving only a few faint stars and a wan and chilly moon to fill its place.

## CARE OF MEN'S CLOTHES.

Women have to attend to men's clothes, and a writer in the *Ohio Farmer* gives good advice upon how to make a well worn suit of clothes presentable. If the suit begins to look shabby with the trousers "bowed" at the knees, it needs the following treatment: First take the vest. After brushing it lay it on the ironing board; remove grease spots with benzine; sponge in clear water, smooth nicely, cover with a piece of thin, clean cloth and press thoroughly with a hot iron. If the wrinkles are not mentioned above, remove them with a hot iron. If the vest is soiled, wash it in cold water, and press under a steam iron. If the vest is soiled, wash it in cold water, and press under a steam iron. If the vest is soiled, wash it in cold water, and press under a steam iron.

## coat, and do not let the hot iron touch the goods.

Now for the trousers: Fold them smoothly on the board so the leg seams come together, and there will be a fold in the middle of the front of the legs. That fold is one of fashion's fads. After folding them smoothly turn back one leg, sponge the inside of the remaining one, and press according to directions for coat and vest. To remove the "bowed" look from the knee, it is well to hold the bottom of the trousers firmly in the hand while pressing. After turning down and treating the other leg, press in turn the outer sides in the same way, then lay the waist of the pants back, downward, and sponge and press the fronts until all wrinkles are removed. This treatment, if properly administered, will make a pair of well worn trousers look quite as good as new.

## A GRACEFUL BEARING.

Requirements of a Correct Figure and How to Gain It.

The first secret of successful dressing is a graceful carriage and a well-shaped figure which must not be too plump or too thin.

Of course beauty of form varies in different women, while we do not all admire the same type of beauty. Indeed, if every one admired the same type of beauty, it would go very hard with some of us. Undoubtedly a handsome form is much to be admired; indeed, it may be questioned if a perfect form does not possess a power of captivating beyond any charms that the most beautiful face possesses.

The natural figure does not take the curves of the hourglass, and a small, pinched-in waist does not mean beauty of form. Far from it, for it is most detrimental to beauty, for it destroys health.

A perfectly formed woman will stand from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches, and weigh from 125 to 140 pounds. Her shoulders and hips will strike a straight line, drawn up and down, and her waist will taper in gradually and measure 24 to 26 inches, and her bust 32 inches larger—that is 36 to 38 inches.

The bust can be enlarged easily and safely, and those whose forms are too slight should certainly give attention to this most important point. Nondevelopment can be overcome with patience and proper treatment, for nature will not be hurried. Such exercise as throwing the shoulders well back, then drawing in a long, deep breath, holding it by effort for a few seconds, then gradually letting go, is splendid exercise. This should be repeated 20 or 30 times, morning and night, for it expands and strengthens the chest more than any other exercise.

Keep the shoulders well back and head erect, while if there is any tendency to stooping, wear shoulder braces as much as possible to strengthen the back. The bust is easier of development than any other part of the body, and it yields to gentle and regular treatment. For giving firmness to the bust, cold bathing is most effective. Bathe in cold water for ten minutes night and morning, and then dry the skin and friction it gently with a soft towel to induce a healthy circulation.

Milk is fattening, and those who are attenuated should take three or four glasses of milk daily. Again, black grapes are excellent for the same reason, so eat as many as you can, and next to grapes come raisins.

A nicely rounded form is necessary with day or evening dress, for the day dress will look far nicer on a natural and well-developed form; while evening dress simply should not be worn without a corset. For giving firmness to the bust, it is anything but pleasing to look upon "scragginess," and those whose forms are flat and thin should decidedly wear high neck gowns.

A woman never looks better than in evening dress. Foods of starchy nature, such as rice, potatoes, and farinaceous foods, are beneficial to the bust. After meals, avoid violent exercise and throw off all worry and anxiety. Never use padding, for it overheats and reduces the size of the bust. The bust requires room and light clothing, not only for health sake, but for beauty, for this most delightful part of woman requires that the bust should be flexible in the motion of the body and the undulations of the shape.

Wear thoroughly good, well-shaped corsets, wear dresses to suit your form, choose pretty fabrics, which cost no more than ugly, conspicuous ones; wear soft folds over the bosom, and spend a certain amount of time over your toilet, for it is woman's mission to be graceful and beautiful and attractive as she can.—Cincinnati Commercial.

## RESTORING FEATHERS.

Clips for Dyeing Also Will Prove of Service to Many Women.

A new and satisfactory way to clean white hat feathers is to dip them in time water.

Make the solution quite thick and allow the plumes to remain in the wash for some time.

When thoroughly soaked lift them gently out of the bath so the mixture will partially adhere. Next lay the feathers on a rough cloth, letting them remain until dry.

Then shake thoroughly and softly against the grain until the particles of dirt have fallen off. Lay them out in the sun for a few minutes to restore their freshness, and the usual amateur process of holding them over steam to regain the curl will result in their being almost as good as new.

In curling feathers with steel, it should be remembered that only the blunt side of the instrument should be used.

A wise receipt to follow in preparing feathers for beds is this: Water is saturated with quicklime; the feathers are well steeped and stirred for three or four days; they are taken out, drained and washed in clean water, dried on a net or dry cloth, shaken occasionally while drying, and finally beaten to expel any dust. This is for amateur treatment; the most efficient method is to have them steamed by machines.

To dye white or cream feathers, it will be found that they take easily to all dyeing materials. Safflower and lemon juice for rose color or pink, Brazil wood for deep red, Brazil wood and gamboge for crimson, indigo for blue and weld for yellow.

It is safest to bleach them before dyeing. The manner of treatment is the same as that for cloth.—Boston Globe.

## Young Folks' Column.

## THE MOHAWK CHIEF.

OR FOLLOWING THE TRAIL.

BY STURGIS BRADBURY, AUGUSTA, TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

CHAPTER XI.

Harold Hartford did not feel especially the just then. His rifle was not loaded, and he had neither wife or tomahawk, while his enemy had both.

He was certainly in a very unfavorable situation, but he did not flinch, the Indian raised his rifle to fire and Hartford expected every minute to feel a bullet strike his skull, but the weapon missed fire.

The Indian was enraged at this and took his tomahawk to throw at Hartford, but the latter sprang forward and struck the keen little hatchet from his hand with his rifle barrel, at the same time snatching the knife from the Indian's belt, and burying it in his heart.

Hartford was just placing the Indian's knife and hatchet in his own belt when he exclaimed from behind him, "Well done, boy; well done, I didn't think you had so much grit in you."

The speaker was Jesse, and Hartford thought that his praise was worth having; for he afterwards learned that Jesse was known among the Iroquois and Waubunakes, and the settlers in the northern part of New York as the Fire-fly, on account of his surprising the Indians by appearing first at one place and then at another, like the firefly.

The rest of the Waubunakes had seen the fate of their two comrades, and no one ventured into the cave that afternoon. After dark the rest of the party assembled at the entrance of the cave, and Moskus coolly walked through the underbrush until he was close to the Indian camp, when he elevated himself and gazed around; presently he saw what he was looking for, it was a light birch bark canoe, Moskus coolly walked through the woods toward it, making as much noise as possible, so that the Waubunakes would think it was one of their own warriors. He soon began to fall gradually upon his knees and crawled up to the entrance of the cave, where the whole party started toward the outlet, and waded through the water until an opening in the cataraact appeared; they launched the canoe and, using their paddles as oars, they soon landed a hundred yards above the second cataraact.

One of the young Indians took the canoe upon his shoulder and the whole party made a wide circle through the woods to the left of the cataraact, where they continued on their course down the stream to Lake Champlain.

## CHAPTER XII.

Every person in a canoe to a paddle, and as they took their strokes at the same time, the canoe went forward with unusual speed; and they reached the southern end of the cataraact in about six o'clock in the afternoon, without having seen any signs of Indians anywhere on the shore.

When they reached the end of the lake all the party landed, and Jesse, who was on the shore, took off his hunting shirt and his moccasins, after which he paddled to a place where the bottom was soft and sandy. As soon as he found a place that suited him, he drew in a long breath and betook himself to the canoe from side to side, until it was full of water when it began to settle. Jesse allowing himself to sink with it.

When the canoe touched the bottom, Jesse buried it in the sand, after which he placed a strong rope for the purpose of marking the place, when he rose to the surface, and the swimming ashore he, and the rest of the party quickly struck into the forest and began hunting for the old Mohawk trail, which ran along the western shore of the lake.

The whole party had scattered in search of the trail, having first agreed that the cave of a crow should be the signal at which they were to assemble.

The party had been scattered long before Hartford and Charlie Wilcox heard a loud caw, caw, and approaching the spot from which the sound came they found that all the rest of the party was examining the old trail. They appeared satisfied as they went on, and the trail at a place that taxed Hartford's powers of endurance to the utmost.

The party had gone about five miles when Moskus and Jesse, who were in the lead, stopped and made preparations to camp for the night, and chose for the encampment was enclosed on one side by a precipice, on two of the others by a hedge of bushes, through which a man could not penetrate without scratching his hands and feet, and on the third by a low wall of logs.

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Jesse and his companions were delighted at this, as Massachusetts offered a bounty for scalp, but Elder Tappan was of the opinion that the Indians were not to be trusted. But his sister Fanny writes and tells me how you are getting along. She wrote and told me about R. A. Cotton Mather was represented to be. But I don't suppose he ever noticed what his initials and grammar girls look sharp and see what it spells. But then, poor fellow, I don't suppose we ought to make fun of him. We ought to return good for evil. My dear mother tried to teach me this when I was at home long ago.

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# Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by  
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

TERMS.  
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID  
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF  
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-  
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-  
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.  
Mr. C. S. ALEX is now calling upon our sub-  
scribers in Knox county.

Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our  
subscribers in Aroostook county.

Mr. T. J. GALE will call upon our sub-  
scribers in York county during March and  
April.

It is still an open question which will  
win—the gypsy moth or the State of  
Massachusetts.

The wealthiest man in Congress is said  
to be Mr. Sarg of Ohio, whose income  
is reported to be about \$1,000,000 a year.

Just think of 74,551 hogs arriving at  
the Chicago stock yards in a single day!  
They seem to be going the whole hog  
out there.

While the committee of the legislature  
have been holding night sessions, con-  
sidering the Brewer bridge question, we  
presume they have sung, "I stood on  
the bridge at midnight."

Bill Crook, the outlaw, gets a sentence  
of 45 years. As he is, by no means a  
boy, he will find time robbing a little  
beyond his physical abilities, however  
much his spirits may retain their present  
elasticity, when he comes out.

The ice harvest on the Kennebec is  
about complete, nearly all the companies  
finishing last week. Quite a number of  
men came from a distance, and some of  
them are in a deep study as to what they  
shall do, until the river opens, to meet  
necessary expenses, such as food and  
lodging.

State Veterinary Bailey went to Read-  
field and found a bad case of glanders,  
and Thursday he found another at East  
Livermore, making nine cases the Com-  
missioners have condemned since Jan.  
1st, 1895. This is more than keeping up  
the average of last year, when sixty-four  
horses were disposed of in Maine.

The State of New Hampshire is about  
substituting a central school for dis-  
tricts without children enough profitably  
to maintain separate schools—the town  
paying for carriages to transport the  
children to and fro. This plan has been  
tried to some extent in Maine, and is  
said to prove economical for tax payers,  
and not unprofitable for the children.

One of the savings banks in Portland  
had a book presented for settlement last  
week, which was opened in 1863 with a  
deposit of \$200, followed by \$200 in 1864  
and \$300 in 1865; total deposits \$700,  
of which \$528 was withdrawn in July,  
1878. There is now due the depositor a  
balance of \$2,027.97. This is a remark-  
able exhibit of the accumulation of inter-  
est.

Francis Woodbridge of Harvard, '98,  
President of the Maine Intercollegiate  
Athletic Association, has placed an  
order with N. G. Wood & Co. of Boston,  
for a large, solid silver loving cup, a foot  
high, to be the track athletic champion-  
ship trophy of the association. The cup  
will cost \$150, and will be the hand-  
somest and largest trophy offered in  
Maine.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, cele-  
brated his fifty-eighth birthday recently  
in San Antonio, Texas. On the same day  
his mother, Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody,  
celebrated her nineteenth birthday in the  
house in which she brought up her chil-  
dren, and in which she has lived sixty-  
six years, in East Northfield, Mass. She  
is in good health, and superintends the  
work of her house every day.

The revenue of the Western Union  
Telegraph Company for furnishing the  
time of day to this country amounted last  
year to about \$1,500,000. The company  
has a telegraph desk in the naval ob-  
servatory in Washington. Four minutes  
before noon the wires of the system all  
over the United States are cleared of  
business, and the instant the sun passes  
the 75th meridian electricity carries the  
news to every city.

For the benefit of those of our readers  
who have large incomes, we would state  
that corporations and individuals liable  
to the provisions of the income tax law,  
will bear in mind that the failure to re-  
ceive blanks from the Collector of In-  
ternal Revenue does not absolve them  
from the necessity of making returns on  
or before the first of March. It is under-  
stood that blanks for returns will be sent  
as far as the United States officials ascer-  
tain the corporations and individuals  
liable to the tax. But this in no way  
absolves them from the penalty for fail-  
ure to make returns.

After receiving bids from several re-  
sponsible parties, and giving to them a  
most careful and painstaking considera-  
tion, the legislative committee on State  
printing and binding have decided in  
favor of awarding the contract for the  
printing to Messrs. Burleigh & Flynn,  
and for the binding to Messrs. Smith &  
Reid of Augusta. These gentlemen  
have for several years done the work.  
The only mistake made by the committee  
was in inviting proposals from printers  
and binders throughout the State.  
While the capital is at Augusta, the work  
must be done at Augusta. What the  
legislature wants is not a contract, but  
the work turned out promptly and in  
good shape. No level-headed printer  
would think of removing his printing  
establishment here from a distant city  
for the sake of a two years' contract to  
do the State printing. The wonder is  
that the Journal folks, with all the  
special fittings and force needed, are able  
to take the contract at the present low  
figures.

## MAINE AT THE WEST.

The best element in most of the West-  
ern States originated in Maine, and these  
Maine people have a habit of getting to-  
gether annually and congratulating each  
other.

The Fourteenth annual banquet of the  
Sons and Daughters of Maine of Chicago  
was given at the Auditorium Hotel, last  
week. Mr. Chas. F. Kimball, formerly  
of Portland, President of the Society, oc-  
cupied the chair.

Rev. Daniel F. Smith of Evanston, in-  
voked the divine blessing.

Prof. A. W. Small of the University of  
Chicago, made a few remarks, taking as  
his theme the State of Maine.

The leading speech of the evening, how-  
ever, was given by Edward C. Swift,  
Esq., from which we make the following  
abstract:

"I have not forgotten the sentiment to  
which I have invited to respond, for it is  
one which always in our hearts, to-night  
holds the place of honor in our thoughts  
and rises spontaneously to our lips, 'The  
State of Maine.'"

There is a land, of every land the pride,  
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;  
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,  
A sweeter spot than all the rest.

Where shall that land be found? That spot of earth be found?

Art thou a man? a patriot? look around;  
O thou shalt find, how'er thy footsteps roam,  
That land thy country, and that spot thy  
home.

I suppose you have all heard it said,  
and perhaps some of you have said it  
yourself, that "Maine is a good State to  
go from." Well, that is quite  
true. Maine is a good State to go from,  
and as I look about me here and see you  
all so sleek, well fed, contented and  
happy, I have no doubt that you have  
found your progress to this desirable  
condition made smoother and easier by  
the knowledge of the fact that you are  
from the State of Maine; for where  
energy, industry, ability and integrity  
find a market, there is the best possible  
field of labor for a son of Maine. Our  
rugged hills yield neither gold, silver,  
nor precious stones, wealth to any con-  
siderable degree, our fields are not a  
factor in the great grain markets of the  
world, but Maine yields one great crop  
which never fails, the fruit of which I  
have never seen more generously dis-  
played than here to-night. And in her  
crop of men; and women, too. For on  
the rolls of literature, art, law, soldier-  
ship and statesmanship, her sons and  
daughters have inscribed their names  
with hers, high up where all the world  
may read.

I say to you now, and those of you  
who don't live there can't know how  
true this is, that as good a State as  
Maine has been in the past to go from,  
it is today a better State to go to. I  
believe that within the State of Maine  
to-night, while there is less wealth than  
in some, there is also less poverty and  
more generally diffused happiness and  
prosperity than in any other State in the  
Union. The State of Maine is the garden  
of New England, the most fertile and  
productive section of this country,  
which, larger than the entire State of  
Connecticut, forms the northeastern  
corner of the United States. And in  
the town of Caribou, up near the border  
line, I asked one of the merchants if he  
had time to devote to his work much up  
there? "Why," said he, "if it wasn't for  
the newspapers we shouldn't know any-  
thing about him." And in a gen-  
eral way, that is true of the whole State.  
We miss the flood tide of the sea of popu-  
lation, but we escape the streams of  
undesirable immigration which pollute  
it. Strikes and lockouts are strangers  
within our gates; we have no dangerous  
classes, no squallor and no slums. In  
grandeur, beauty and diversity of scenery  
no equal area of the surface of the earth  
so well epitomizes Bryant's grandest  
poem in the State of Maine:  
"The hills are ribbed and ancient as the sun,  
The vales stretching in pensive quietness  
between,  
The fertile woods and the complaining  
brook that make the meadows green,  
And poured round old ocean's gray and  
melancholy waves,  
Forming that wonderful combination of  
mountain, forest, river, lake and ocean,  
found nowhere else upon the American  
continent."

And in the Gulf of Mexico, round  
the globe, between the Gulf of Mexico  
and the Bay of Fundy there are but  
two points at which old ocean bathes  
the feet of lofty mountains, and both of  
them are on the coast of Maine, one at  
the Harbor of the grandest seaside res-  
ort place in the world, the other its  
future rival, beautiful Camden-by-the-sea,  
upon the western shore of Penobscot  
Bay. The Canada goose, seeking the  
summer solstice of Hudson's Bay, covers  
two hundred and fifty miles of line  
flight along the coast of Maine, from Kit-  
teridge Point in the west, to Quoddy Head  
in the east; but the more appreciative  
summer tourist, tracing the outlines of  
those beautiful bays of Casco, Narraguag-  
us, Muscongus, Penobscot, Frenchman's,  
Passamaquoddy and the hun-  
dreds of harbors, headlands and penin-  
sulas which with their myriad islands  
indent and embroiler that lovely shore,  
trude three thousand miles of ocean  
boundaries (more than any State in the  
Union, not even excepting Florida or  
California), so beautiful as to have caused  
an eminent clergyman to say with a sigh,  
"What a pity that God is making no  
more Maine sea coast." Need I remind  
you of our twenty thousand square miles  
of primeval woods, seven times greater  
than the Black Forest of Germany, one-  
half of it as yet still virgin to the touch  
of man, and thick with wild duck,  
moose and caribou, with wild duck,  
woodcock and partridges more plentiful  
than domestic fowls, and almost as tame.  
Is there a boy of you who doesn't recall  
those happy hours when the sea was  
dredged lakes represented on the map, or  
one of the more than five thousand riv-  
ers and streams alive with bass and pick-  
erel, trout and salmon, from which he  
drew the first and greatest prize of his  
life?

"For what are the joys that we perish to win?  
To the first little shiner we caught with a pin?  
No roll upon earth is so dear to our eyes  
As the soil we first stirred in terrestrial pies."

Let me assure you, Sons of Maine, that  
the old homestead is to-day even more  
attractive than ever before. The skies  
are still blue, the streams are still as  
clear, the air is still as pure, and hearts  
as warm and fond and true as when  
you left it; and the fountain of  
perennial youth, which Ponce de Leon  
discovered in Florida, a live Yankee  
has discovered in Poland mineral spring.  
The State to-day stands tip-toe on the  
threshold of her greatest era of prosper-  
ity. The development of the new north-  
east, the fertile valleys of the Aroostook,  
the rich fields of the Penobscot and  
St. John rivers, is opening up the finest  
game preserves in North America, and  
the home and playground of your child-  
hood is to-day the natural summer home  
of the playground of the manhood and  
womanhood of all America. To the  
Chicago sons of Maine I bring a hearty  
hail and generous Godspeed from your  
brothers and sisters at the old home,  
and in conclusion give you this senti-  
ment, 'God's Country!'

Our native State that glorious land  
Of mountain, forest, lake and shore,  
Old ocean sings her ceaseless praise  
To the brave men of the Maine coast,  
And gurgles on her ample breast  
Full many a goodly prospect.  
In nature's park she has a gem,  
Embossed with her loveliest dyes,  
Rich pastures decked with flowers of gold,  
Like sunlit oceans roll afar;

## OLEOMARGARINE HEARING.

The manufacturers of bogus butter  
are here in force, besieging the legisla-  
tive committee, in the effort to repeal the  
laws of the State relating to the sale of  
oleomargarine.

The first hearing was held Monday  
evening, at which time the petitioners  
for repeal were heard.

Hon. Geo. E. Bird opened as counsel  
for the petitioners, and Hon. A. M. Spear  
for the remonstrants, assisted by Sec-  
retary McKen of the State Board of Agri-  
culture.

Mr. Bird opened for the petitioners,  
who ask a repeal of the existing law and  
the enactment of such law "as shall be  
equitable to producers of both butter  
and oleomargarine." The petitioners  
wish to remove all prohibitory legisla-  
tion, but are willing that restrictions be  
placed on the sale, and he thought all  
the petitioners would be satisfied if the  
law of 1883 was re-enacted.

A. T. Hall of Portland, a grocer, and  
dealer in oleomargarine, testified that a  
large class of poor people want to buy  
oleomargarine and ask for oleomargarine.  
He sold it to them for 15 cents a pound.  
It is uniform in quality, sweet and whole-  
some. Had always conformed to the  
United States law. Always sold it for  
oleomargarine. Never had a pound of  
oleomargarine returned as poor. Had  
visited the places of manufacture and  
was much pleased to find the cleanliness  
with which it is manufactured, all under  
government inspection. Oleomargarine  
doesn't come into competition with good  
butter, save that it has forced the farm-  
ers to make better butter. Thought he  
had just as good right to sell it as have  
the dealers in compound lard, which is sold  
as real when there isn't any lard in it.

There are thousands of adulterated arti-  
cles sold as real. He only asked to sell  
oleomargarine as such. Invariably sold  
it as oleo. Didn't know what his clerks  
sold. He denied that he kept any oleo  
marked "Eastlake" or "Eastlake Dairy."

John J. McGillicuddy of Lewiston,  
Messrs. Tartre and Beauregard of Bid-  
deford, Joseph Wood, Leon Hebert and  
Harry H. Lee, of the firm of Lee & Wal-  
leigh, testified in practically the same  
line.

Benj. A. Plumley of Boston testified  
as to his long experience in handling it,  
and to his knowledge of its manufacture.  
All were in favor of some law allowing  
the sale of oleomargarine, and all pro-  
tested they always sold it as such. One  
or two used it for cooking purposes  
in their families, but most of them  
felt able to buy good butter. Had rather  
have oleomargarine than poor butter.  
A sample of oleomargarine was shown.

The remonstrants were heard Tuesday  
afternoon, the case being opened by  
Hon. A. M. Spear. He said, we are  
willing that the people of this State  
shall eat oleomargarine if they want it,  
but we ask this to be done so as to pre-  
vent fraud upon these "poor people."  
The law advocated by the remonstrants  
will allow the sale of oleomargarine pro-  
vided it be not colored in imitation of  
yellow butter or cheese. The petitioners  
say they don't wish to sell this for but-  
ter. Now, if their statement is true,  
this bill is all they ask for.

Secretary McKen explained what had  
been done to enforce the law, violations  
of which were brought to his attention.  
Parties holding a United States license  
had been warned not to sell in violation  
of the law. He told of the work later  
done by his agent, Mr. Weeks, who  
bought a large number of samples. In  
only two cases were the words "but-  
terine" or oleomargarine mentioned. But-  
ter was asked for, and the article was  
taken from packages where it was put  
up as butter, and sold to him as butter.  
Wallace S. Weeks of Vassalboro testi-  
fied to making purchases under the di-  
rection of Secretary McKen, of oleomar-  
garine. At A. T. Hall's, Portland, he  
bought a pound of butterine and 22  
cents for it. Again, Feb. 6 or 7, he went  
into Hall's and asked for butter and got  
a half pound of butterine. It was marked  
"Eastlake." That morning he bought a  
pound of "Eastlake" for 22 cents. This  
is now in the chemist's hands. This  
butterine has no distinguishing mark  
upon it. He also bought one lot in  
Brunswick for butter, several in Lewiston  
and several in Biddeford. In all he  
purchased for butter, butterine, in 11  
places, and save in one instance, when he  
paid 20 cents, paid 22 cents a pound for it.

Prof. Jordan of the Maine Experiment  
Station described the manufacture of  
pleo and said that from the first it had  
stood as a counterfeit rather than as a  
substitute for butter. As a substitute  
for butter he had nothing to say. It  
might be wholesome. But the statement  
that the heat to which it is sub-  
jected in process of manufacture would  
kill all disease germs, is false. He had  
tested the product of several creameries  
to see if the charge that oleo oil was being  
mixed with the butter was true, and so  
far had found no evidence of such adul-  
teration.

Sentinel Wiggin spoke for the agricul-  
tural interests. He said that the farmers  
of Maine had been crowded by competi-  
tion with the real beef and grain of the  
West into the dairy business, and he did  
not think it fair to bring into competi-  
tion with dairy products a product sold  
under false colors.

Will you please tell us if a man can  
give a legal deed of his real estate to his  
wife? Do the laws of the State of Maine  
allow such a thing? and if so, how long  
has the law been in force?

Certainly, a man can deed his real  
estate to his wife, just the same as he  
can will it to her. But he cannot do so  
to defraud his creditors. There must  
be no fraud in the transaction. This  
has been the law in Maine for a long  
time, ever since women were allowed to  
hold property in their own name.

On Tuesday Dr. Bailey examined an  
ox belonging to Mr. Frank Ridout of  
Bangor, which was thought to be dis-  
eased with tuberculosis. The examina-  
tion confirmed the suspicions, and the  
animal was put out of the way. The ox  
which was a mate of the diseased animal  
was found to be in a healthy con-  
dition. In the afternoon Dr. Bailey went  
to Mr. Henry M. Jones' farm on the Ful-  
ler road, Bangor, and found a cow there  
diseased with tuberculosis.

## THE MAINE TEMPLE AND FAIR.

The Fair at the new Masonic Temple  
in this city, now in progress, has been  
the excitement and topic of the week.  
The people have seemed to turn a deaf  
ear to everything else; the usual chan-  
nels of commerce and trade have been  
partially blocked, and the tide of hu-  
manity and streams of money have been  
turned in the direction of the Temple.

A word in regard to the huge structure  
itself. It has been a matter of surprise  
that a building so complete in all its ap-  
pointments could be erected for \$40,000.  
It is a marvel of convenience, and when  
completed will be perfect in its furnish-  
ings and adornments. The stores, the  
offices, the club rooms, the large Masonic  
hall, with its banquet hall and all the  
necessary ante rooms, are unsurpassed  
in the State, and their superiors can  
hardly be found in New England. The  
freestone and decorating was done by  
Harry C. Aiken of Boston. In this mat-  
ter the main lodge room is simply superb.

The general effect of the decorating is  
light and delicate, the clouded ceiling  
and soft sky colors blending from the  
rising sun in the East to the deep sky  
of night in the West, the richly colored  
dome in greenish blue and gold, and the  
old rose walls, make a very beautiful  
scheme of coloring. The dome and  
ceiling are paneled with rich light scroll  
work in the Rococo style with sprays of  
white and Jacque roses interlacing at in-  
tervals, making brilliant touches here  
and there. The cornices and relief work  
are treated in old ivory and touched up  
with gold, while the walls are paneled  
with blended tints of old rose, figured in  
soft green in imitation of silk.

Monday was the opening night of the  
fair, and what a jam! Men perspired  
and women fainted, and there was one  
surging mass of humanity in every room.  
No one doubted then that three thousand  
or more tickets had been sold. At least  
two thousand persons were present (or  
attempted to be present) on the opening  
night. The attraction in the main lodge  
room was the Clark-Hood combination  
of Boston. In the banquet hall was the  
Punch and Judy show, which has be-  
come immortal as an attraction; in the  
different rooms were the displays of the  
Ben Venue green-houses; the famous  
coffees of Chase & Sanborn of Boston;  
the J. E. Fuller Company's show; fancy  
goods under the auspices of the ladies of  
the Eastern Star organization; the Bo-  
hemian glass blowers, and the various  
devices to extort the nickles from the  
passing crowd.

The big mass of humanity was repeat-  
ed on Tuesday evening, when the prin-  
cipal attraction was the superb concert  
given by the Winthrop Street Quartette,  
assisted by other local talent. Last even-  
ing there was a play, and this (Thursday)  
evening the fair will close with a grand  
concert by the National Home Band.

There is dancing in the banquet hall  
every evening, and crowded matinees  
every afternoon. We have no doubt the  
fair managers will realize \$4000, after all  
the bills are met.

The handsome \$50 Knights Templar  
regalia presented by M. C. Lilley & Co.  
of Columbus, Ohio, because the property  
of W. H. Stilkey of this city.

The chamber set was awarded to  
Katherine B. Williams.

The Book of the Fair.  
Part 10 of the Book of the Fair has  
been received, containing the contin-  
uation of chapter thirteen, and the open-  
ing of chapter fourteen. It is fully up  
to the standard of its predecessors. The  
pictures are superb representations of  
the exhibits at the great Fair, and none  
of us are assured, will be omitted. The  
spectator is carried back to the scenes  
which he viewed when "doing" the  
great show; and those who did not go  
should possess this work as the next  
best thing to an attendance. It is in-  
valuable, and all who can afford it ought  
not to deprive themselves of the luxury.

Last year The Bancroft Company es-  
tablished themselves in the Auditorium  
Building, Chicago, for the express pur-  
pose of producing in print and pictures  
the best work on the great Columbian  
Exposition. They sent East and to  
Europe for the best artists, and set up  
an entire plant for drawing, photograph-  
ing and engraving. Being in the field  
long before the exposition opened, they  
prepared in every way to paint this won-  
derful panorama true to life. In many  
respects The Book of the Fair, by  
Hubert Howe Bancroft, has no com-  
petitor, and can have none.

The work is to be completed in 25  
numbers of 40 imperial pages each.  
Published by the Bancroft Company,  
Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

Our old subscriber, Rev. S. Poindexter  
of Shapleigh, writes us under date of  
Feb. 12th: "Thursday night my house  
and all its contents were consumed by  
fire. Had just gone to bed; in a very  
few minutes, smoke rushed into our bed-  
room. I jumped out of bed and saw  
there was fire in the stairway leading  
from the kitchen to wood-house cham-  
ber. On opening the door found the  
stairway and surroundings all ablaze.  
Had only a moment to get my wife to  
the barn, some four or five rods away,  
with nothing on foot or head; ran back,  
broke in the window, made one grab from  
the clothespress; then ran some 50 rods  
to the nearest neighbor, and got something  
for wife to put on, and with difficulty  
got her to neighbor's. It was just a few  
minutes before the terrible storm set in.  
Cause of fire, defective chimney. Esti-  
mated loss, \$1,500; no insurance."

The annual hall of the Maine Central  
Railroad Relief Association, Thursday  
night, in City Hall, Portland, was one  
of the largest gatherings ever known  
there. Nearly three thousand people  
were in the hall, and so many danced  
that they could scarcely find room on  
the floor to move. The hall was elab-  
orately decorated.

Having in some way mislaid the com-  
munication, we have until now delayed  
announcing the death of Mr. Wellington  
R. Church of Bowdoin, who died recent-  
ly, at the age of 75 years and 9 months.  
He was one of the most respected men  
in town. He was an old subscriber of  
the Farmer, having taken the paper  
forty-five years or more.

## CITY NEWS.

Only a few more of winter! Soon  
the time of singing birds will come.

The Governor's reception at the  
State House, Friday afternoon.

February is the shortest month we  
have, yet its last day will be one hour  
and ten minutes longer than its first one.

Mr. L. M. Lohr, recently in the  
grocery business on State street, has  
bought out a grocery store in Richmond.

Rev. C. A. Hayden of the Universi-  
tal church, on Sunday evening, closed a  
series of very successful lectures on  
"What is Truth?"

Mr. Gorham Hastings was in the  
city Monday, the first time for a long  
while. He has been suffering from his  
army wounds.

Mr. Chas. Day of Richmond, travel-  
ing salesman for F. A. Smith & Co. of  
Portland, fell on the ice in this city,  
Thursday evening, receiving a severe  
sprain of his right ankle.

Mr. Harlow M. Hall pursues quite an  
industry in the manufacture of saner-  
kran, which he supplies to customers  
in the city. He sold two tons of this  
article in Augusta last year and it gave  
great satisfaction.

Johnnie Murphy, a young school boy,  
broke one of his legs, while playing at  
the State street grammar school, Thurs-  
day. It was only about a year ago that  
he broke the same leg and was laid up  
for a long time.

Joseph Jackly, tried in the District  
Court of Portland for opening a letter  
box in Augusta, was found guilty, and  
sentenced to one year in the State Prison.  
The prisoner cried when he realized the  
force of the sentence.

The Clover Medicine Company has  
purchased the J. W. Beck lot, at the  
south end of State street, near the resi-  
dence of Col. Staples, and will there  
erect a three story brick building, 40x60,  
and have it modernly equipped. The  
lot is 100x120.

Miss Anna P. Ladd has closed her  
labors in the U. S. Pension office. She  
has been steadily employed there for  
thirty-two consecutive years, and was a  
most valuable and efficient clerk. Mr.  
John H. Fuller, her successor, was ap-  
pointed head clerk in the office.

Mary J. Mosher, aged 64, committed  
suicide Monday at her home on  
Church Hill, by taking "Rough on Rats."  
She has been in failing health for some  
three or four months and has been under  
the care of a physician for some time.  
For a week or more she has been acting  
peculiar.

In a spirited and able sermon, Sun-  
day evening, Rev. Mr. Cummings took  
the ground that the affairs of city gov-  
ernments should be divorced from pol-  
itics, and conducted on business prin-  
ciples, and for the good of all. That  
seems very reasonable. The trouble will  
be to get the political parties to agree to  
it.

On the arrival of the afternoon  
train in Augusta from the east, Satur-  
day, on the complaint of Conductor  
McIntire, Joseph Black of Boston, John  
Kelley of Kittery, and James Kane of  
Bangor were arrested, charged with  
evading their car fare from Waterville  
to Augusta, and were placed in Kenne-  
bec jail.

A friend of ours who went to Florida  
to escape the cold weather, writes that  
on Sunday last at Jacksonville the ther-  
mometer stood at 36 above zero, and  
everybody suffered with the cold. Bon-  
fires were built and the darkeys with  
bagging on their feet for shoes, stood  
around them warming themselves. Our  
readers will remember what a pleasant  
day Sunday was in Augusta.

The high school of Sidney, Mr.  
James Hewitt, Principal, visited the  
city, Tuesday, on an excursion trip,  
for the purposes of observation. They  
came some sixty stroms along in two large  
teams, having a delightful day for the  
trip. They visited the court house,  
State House, and other places of inter-  
est. They are a bright looking set of  
boys and girls.

The electric appliance for heating  
the electric cars, this winter, has proved  
a success in one direction—the ruining  
of ladies' dresses. On Monday a lady  
from Portland came up on the car from  
Gardiner, had a new and costly  
dress completely ruined by having the  
skirts scorched on the electric heaters;  
so effectively scorched as to leave the  
impress of the heaters upon the dress.  
Many similar cases have been brought to  
our notice.

## KENNEBEC COUNTY NEWS.

A series of revival meetings is being  
held in the upper portion of the Kenne-  
bec, by Miss Millett of Leeds, who is a  
returned missionary from India.

The workmen at the Hancock Ice  
houses, Gardiner, made up a subscrip-  
tion of \$35 for a sick associate, last week,  
and presented it to the man.

A. P. Gram of Mt. Vernon has been  
collecting a carload of potatoes, to be  
sent to North Carolina for seed. The price  
paid was 40 cents per bushel.

Hon. Joseph W. Fairbanks of Farm-  
ington has begun his work as auditor  
especially appointed by the town of Mt.  
Vernon to examine thoroughly the books  
of the town for a long period of years.

Some 20 ice houses in Wayne are  
being filled within a radius of two miles.  
All but three of these are for the cream-  
ery business at Monmouth butter fac-  
tory. The ice on the pond is from 22 to  
24 inches thick.

It is reported that the Portland  
Packing Company will not make any  
contracts for sweet corn in the vicinity  
of Winthrop, the coming season. If this  
report is true, it will be a severe blow to  
the farmers.

Richard Connors of Chelsea, while  
at work storing ice at the Kennebec Ice  
houses, dropped his gold watch, valued  
at \$40, and it dropped between the tiers  
of ice to the floor, 25 feet below. There  
is no way of recovering it until the house  
is cleared of ice.

Miss Lena E. Colman, daughter of  
Hiram Colman, late of Vassalboro, who  
has received her education in Everett  
and Boston, has recently received a situ-  
ation, and entered upon her duties as  
stenographer for the Young Men's  
Christian Association of Boston.

It is stated that there will be a po-  
sition to know, that there will be a good  
amount of building in Waterville in 1895,  
more than for years. This certainly  
means a revival of business, for when  
the building trades are busy everything  
else is also busy.



## Items of Maine News.

Mr. John Ellis of Smithfield, attempted suicide, Thursday, by cutting his throat.

Hannah W. Bean has been appointed Postmaster at Beane's Corner.

The President, on Monday, sent to the Senate the nomination of Jefferson M. Sweet to be postmaster at Eastport.

Captain Saul C. Higgins of Gorham, died Sunday of old age, being 101 years old. He had good health until his death.

Judge Bonney, of the Superior Court, Portland, refused to accept bail, and Dr. Hughes will await a new trial in jail.

Samuel Berry, a well known Richmond farmer, died at the age of 88, Monday.

Patents have been granted to Edwin C. Stevens of Cornish, for car-pet; William G. Wallace, Bath, floor clamp; Edward S. Hall, Portland, for a new kind of shoe.

The republicans of Portland have renominated Mayor Baxter for their candidate for Mayor, and the Bangor republicans have renominated Mayor Deal.

A handsome new city building will grow out of the ruins of the old one at Biddeford. The old walls that withstood the flames will be utilized.

The grand jury in Penobscot county find indictments for murder against Mary Cowan, Joseph Gabriel and Newell Gabriel.

Mr. John Black of East Searsmont, holds the record in this State for cutting hog poles. He claims to have cut 1050 in 7 1/2 hours, and 3600 in four days.

George Grant, aged 50, was arrested in Rockport, the other night, for burglary in W. A. Luce's store. Mr. Luce went into his store at 10 o'clock, and found Grant helping himself to groceries, etc.

Mr. Wm. H. Boothby, who for a number of years, up to a year ago, lived in Waterville in 1893, died at his home on Brackett street, Portland, last week, from apoplexy.

The Aroostook county report just printed shows the liabilities to be \$485,000, and the resources \$470,275.52; excess of liabilities over resources, \$14,724.48.

George Thayer of Bath, the reformer, is having a hard time in that city. He was arrested on Monday for preaching in the streets, and lodged in jail. He made no resistance.

Mr. Charles H. Smith of Cambridge, Mass., died at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. B. Stetson, at Lewiston, Monday.

He suffered a severe shock on Saturday night, and sank continually till Monday morning, when he died.

Mr. George M. Shepard, a wealthy citizen and prominent business man of Bath, died early Saturday morning, at the age of 54 years and 10 months, had been ill nearly a year with consumption.

Wednesday night three burglaries were committed at Sabatis. The Maine Central depot, the store of the Sabatis Coopers and Associates, and the store of the late George W. Sawyer were entered. The amount of money secured in all was less than one dollar.

The bodies of Capt. Joseph Boswick and mate Martin Lee, who perished on the wrecked schooner T. P. Van Hook, were recovered from the wrecked vessel, near Rockland, Me., Wednesday morning. They were accompanied by a representative of the Maine State Association.

By a strict jury pursued at the Belfast jail, there has been a great reduction in the number of prisoners. In one case clearing the county lot, on which they were very pleasant day, they have about 40 cords of dry hard wood to saw and split, and the walks about the premises to keep clear of ice and snow.

Bath is to have another fine brick business block. It will be erected on the corner of Front and Elm streets, covering a portion of the site of Bath's recent fire. The block will have a frontage of 32 feet on Front street, and will extend back on Elm street 40 feet. It will be three stories in height, and is proposed by the owners, the Sagadahoc Real Estate Association, to make it one of the best in the city. Work will begin in a few weeks.

There are 33 boarders in the county jail of Aroostook county. Eleven are awaiting the action of the grand jury; 4 are poor debtors; 5 are serving time for violating the prohibitory liquor law; 10 are serving out sentences for acquiring that "weary feeling"; one is lingering for being a tramp; one is paying the penalty for escaping from the rock yard, and one is deprived of his liberty for refusing to pay a license upon a male dog.

Risks written in Maine by the foreign life companies, as shown by the returns to State Commissioners, are as follows:

For 1894, \$13,975.12; for 1895, \$13,975.12; for 1896, \$13,975.12; for 1897, \$13,975.12; for 1898, \$13,975.12; for 1899, \$13,975.12; for 1900, \$13,975.12; for 1901, \$13,975.12; for 1902, \$13,975.12; for 1903, \$13,975.12; for 1904, \$13,975.12; for 1905, \$13,975.12; for 1906, \$13,975.12; for 1907, \$13,975.12; for 1908, \$13,975.12; for 1909, \$13,975.12; for 1910, \$13,975.12; for 1911, \$13,975.12; for 1912, \$13,975.12; for 1913, \$13,975.12; for 1914, \$13,975.12; for 1915, \$13,975.12; for 1916, \$13,975.12; for 1917, \$13,975.12; for 1918, \$13,975.12; for 1919, \$13,975.12; for 1920, \$13,975.12; for 1921, \$13,975.12; for 1922, \$13,975.12; for 1923, \$13,975.12; for 1924, \$13,975.12; for 1925, \$13,975.12; for 1926, \$13,975.12; for 1927, \$13,975.12; for 1928, \$13,975.12; for 1929, \$13,975.12; for 1930, \$13,975.12; for 1931, \$13,975.12; for 1932, \$13,975.12; for 1933, \$13,975.12; for 1934, \$13,975.12; for 1935, \$13,975.12; for 1936, \$13,975.12; for 1937, \$13,975.12; 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## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

AIR CASTLES.

BY G. E. L.

Would that I might catch the echo  
Of that rhythmic strange and sweet,  
That might soothe the untold throbbing,  
Or would hasten tardy feet.

Just before he floats a vision  
Of the thought I'd weave in rhyme;  
Flitting onward, I would grasp it,  
But I cannot claim it mine.

There's a flood of beauty o'er it  
That the earth has never seen;  
There's a light of wondrous glory,  
Rivalling the sun's bright beam.

Overhead rocks are brightened;  
Trees are capped with sudden glow;  
As the earth is once lighted  
When the sun is sinking low.

All the air is full of music;  
Beckoning hands would draw me on;  
Voices whisper, but the echo  
Of that thought will never come.

Glimpses of the mountain summits,  
Towering heights for all to climb;  
Now the clouds hang o'er the hilltop,  
And we cannot see a line.

Of the glories just above us,  
Of the beauty floating still,  
In the misty, hazy distance,  
In the clouds that wrap the hill.

In the twilight voices whisper  
Thoughts so beautiful by the way;  
But the one great thought we wish for  
Floats before, day after day.

Yet how vain to listen ever  
As these spirit voices call,  
Urging us to great endeavors,  
And work out our plans for all.

All these voices that are whispering,  
All these castles rising high,  
Have their source in our own being,  
In its deepest chambers lie.

All the beauty that is pictured,  
All the glories that we see,  
Are the manifestations  
Of our God in majesty.

And the glory, lighting hilltop,  
Giving radiance divine,  
To the castles that we fashion,  
In its every form and line.

Only hints of greater glory,  
Of more beauty than we know,  
Of the glimmers from the stars,  
Lighted now with sudden glow.

In our early years we fashioned  
What the future held in store;  
But the dream, we never painted,  
All the glories it bore.

All the light that our dream encircled  
Is a silent, beckoning hand,  
To fulfill the dreams we fashion  
In the unknown future grand.

So at all times comes these visions,  
Floating onward, still before,  
And no idler darts to them,  
When these voices sound once more.

Yet I long to catch the rhythm,  
All the harmonies that sound,  
But they only in the haven  
Of eternal bliss are found.

## Our Story Teller.

## "THRIFT."

Story of Jean Lawrence's Love for an Adopted Boy.

His mother had insisted on calling him Thrift. No one knew why she had given him the quaint name. Then when he was barely two years old, she died. She left him with a great wealth of silent love, but that, like his name, could not help him much—the child, not as far as one can judge things. The neighbors said it was a cough that had "settled" that carried her off. Probably the cough had something to do with it, but a starved-out life of lack of affection, and hard work, had a good deal more.

The neighbors never had much spirit. It would seem as if they almost blamed her for dying and leaving her husband with a child, but two years old. They had misgivings about the boy, and there they were right. Thrift was deaf and dumb. His mother had struggled against the knowledge as long as she could. When she realized it she kept the knowledge to herself with a fierce love. But the cough came and settled all the problems of her life for her.

Thrift's father took her death as apothecary as he hanged. He had her life. Only Thrift seemed to realize that fate was still against him. He lay crying for hours alone in the little cottage, strapped into his cot. It was a weird pathetic cry. The neighbors were kind to him. They took him in turn to their cottages, but the element of teasing children and rough handling was discordant to him. The women came and went, but it was a hard winter, and money and tempers were hard to understand.

It came into his life one day. Brightness came into his life one day. It came in the guise of a little dressmaker, Jean Lawrence. She brought him a black frock. She had been busy, so she had put out why she had done this action. No one else had thought of the little mark of respect. It was a tribute to custom, but it was the one tribute of Mrs. Watson's life.

"Puir little lamb!" said Jean Lawrence as she came in. Her eyes filled with quite unexpected tears as she saw the lonely baby.

Thrift could not hear her, but something sympathetic touched his understanding, for he held out his hands. "Puir little thing," said Jean Lawrence again, and she caught him up and covered him with kisses. Then she put Thrift back in his cot, and untied the little black frock. She turned to go, for she was in a hurry.

Thrift's mood was changed. His blue eyes grew dark in the intensity of his passion. He kicked and screamed. His fluffy hair was ruffled; he looked the picture of a little demon.

"Pressive us," said the little dressmaker. It was the first time any exaggeration of feeling had come into her life. She was half fascinated and half terrified by this unexpected burst.

"Pressive us," she repeated more emphatically. She never could explain afterwards what prompted her, but she stepped to the cot, wrapped a blanket round Thrift, and did not stop to think till she had deposited him safely in her own house.

It was characteristic of Jean Lawrence that she never reasoned out the things she had done this action. Certainly she never regretted it. It was quite as easy a matter to settle the disposal of Thrift with his father. He was only too glad to be rid of the burden.

The first clashing of wills occurred over the same little black frock. Thrift ungratefully refused to have anything to do with it. Miss Lawrence was perplexed. It would never do to dress him

in colors on a Sunday. She compromised by making him a white frock, with a broad black sash. It set off the child's fairness, but still more it satisfied her sense of fitness.

Jean Lawrence always thought of that episode as an epoch in her life. The next epoch was the sudden resolve of Thrift's father to go to America. Jean Lawrence lived in a state of tension till he had sailed. It seemed incredible to her that he could wish to leave his boy behind. She only saw the extreme desirability of Thrift in any manner and way. Thrift's father did not.

It was soon after this that Jean Lawrence's old lover returned to his native village. This caused more thought in the village than Jean herself gave to it. It was ten years since John Forbes and she had been going to be married, and ten years is a long time in a woman's life! Since Thrift had entered her life she was utterly oblivious of anything except her work. The more money she made, the more she could do for Thrift.

Jean Lawrence had always kept to herself, and no one knew why she and John Forbes had never married.

Her old mother was alive then, and every one knew she would have liked the match. John Forbes had come back grayer and older than he had gone away, and he was richer and even more able to afford a wife.

Time had not gone very well with Jean. She was thin and small always, and she had had a hard life of work. Her sparse dark hair was beginning to be sprinkled with gray. She looked older than she really was. The village came to the conclusion that John Forbes "would go by her and seek a younger, bonnier woman." The two most concerned gave no cause for gossip.

John Forbes would sometimes stop as he was passing the cottage and say a few words. There never was any allusion to past times between them. They called each other Mr. Forbes and Miss Lawrence stidiously. That was the only clew either of them had that there was a mutual past between them.

On the Sundays that Jean went to church—her thoughts were always divided between the bairn at home and the psalms, to her great discomfort—John Forbes would sometimes overtake her. They talked of the sermon; then of the crops and the weather. By degrees these subjects gained an easy familiarity, and only varied with the seasons.

No one was more surprised than Jean when John Forbes asked her, one day, to marry him. She stared at him in emotionless calm.

"Ye must gie me time," she said. John Forbes agreed to this quite placidly. It was hard to understand what he saw in his first love in her faded and aged old-maidism. Possibly a tendency of affection at the same instinct of faithfulness that brought her back to the little village, the little village with no pretensions to beauty or picturesqueness, kept him true to Jean. One was the home, the other the woman he had loved. He saw no reason to change because he had seen many fairer homes and younger, prettier women.

Jean did not analyze her sentiments. It was not her way. Besides, love never entered her head as far as it concerned John Forbes. She merely reviewed the advantages as they concerned Thrift. The rumor that a new and more modern dressmaker was going to set up finally settled it, and she said John yes.

The day was fixed for the second time in their lives. Jean had given up her house. She was waiting with tranquility for this new step in her life. She had quite come to the conclusion that she could do no better for Thrift. One evening John Forbes arrived. Thrift lay contentedly on the hearth-rug, looking at him. The last time John had been at the cottage Thrift had been in one of his passionate fits.

This had set him pondering. After this there had been several visits from John Forbes at kindness on the part of his friends. They happened to coincide with his own views. Jean advised him to send Thrift away. Jean, they said, would neglect every one and everything for the boy. She would wear herself out for Thrift, but not bother with anything that did not concern him.

How far he believed this, or how far a man's dislike to scenes of a natural desire to have his wife's affection centered in himself had to do with his resolve, he could not have told. He bestirred himself, and with infinite trouble and by some outlay he secured an admission for the child to a deaf and dumb institution.

It was this fact he had come to tell Jean. He rather wished Thrift would help him to lead up to it by a scene. Thrift gave him no help. He lay smiling impenitently.

Jean was not quick at reading signs. "Jean," he said at last, helplessly, "we'll be married Tuesday!"

"Ay," assented Jean, cheerfully. Her eyes fell naturally on Thrift, and she smiled at the boy.

"And Thrift?" Jean added, with a suspiciously clear note of interrogation in his voice.

"Ay, Thrift," she repeated. "Then find this even did not progress matters, he said, desperately, with a snatch of humor: 'Ye ken I'm no marrying Thift.'"

The old clock ticked through the room. The peats sputtered on the low hearth, in front of which on a curious woven rug Thrift lay.

There was absolute silence for a bit. Then Jean's voice broke it.

"Then, John Forbes, ye're no marrying me!"

Again there was silence.

John said to himself: "I have made the arrangements for him, Jean. He will gang to a school as they'll teach him to read and write, and understand talk of a kind."

"Will they teach him to talk like her fowk?"

Her tone was expressionless.

"Na, they cannae dae that."

"Then ye cannae dae that either be both-ered wi' learning that'll never dae him or anyone else any gude? Tell me that, John Forbes?"

"It will give him employment, Jean, and besides—"

here John Forbes, with a man's tactlessness, undid every bit of good his arguments might have effected. He added: "Fowk tell me ye just mak an idol o' him, and that ye use nae other idea but him. A man could as be expected to stan' that, an' other people kenning it."

Jean had been passing through a crisis and she was but a woman.

"And if fowk care to gossip over my affairs, John Forbes, and ye care to

heed them, lat them," she retorted vehemently. "If Thrift disna gang wi' me, nae poots' will tak' me to my house."

John was annoyed by her tone. "And supposing I say I winnae ha' Thrift?"

They sat on in a strained silence. John was too angry to move or speak. Jean had no wish, either, to break the silence.

"Ye ken this is the second time, your obstinacy has come in the way," said John finally.

"I mind," said Jean, briefly. "But I didna mean ye to tak' it as ye did you time," she added.

"I didna ken," replied John. It struck neither of them that there was any pathos in the sentence—a pathos of a ten years' mistaken silence!

"Are ye sure ye mean it noo?" he asked, getting up.

"I certainly dae," said Jean, firmly. "Ye gude-by, Jean."

"Gude-by," she added.

The instant the door was shut Jean almost strangled Thrift with kisses. Unfortunately the practical things could not be settled so summarily. Jean had given up her house, and she found it was let to the new dressmaker. She was not accustomed to complications in her life. Alternatives seemed to crop up, and they worried her. At the same time Thrift was her one object. Everything was directed to this aim. After some weeks she got a tumble-down little cottage about half a mile from the straggly village. It proved too far, or the "hang" of the new dressmaker's skirts proved too much for Jean's old customers. Work and pay became scant. The little dressmaker bore up proudly and bravely. She stunted and starved herself, but Thrift grew and flourished. There loomed before her always a fear of the "charity" where her boy might be taught—and no one knew at what expense of unkindness.

If the worst came to the worst, she would have to get him in, and she would become a servant. One wintry evening the child was fretful and ailing. A knock came to the door and John Forbes entered. He did not seem to notice the extreme poverty of the cottage, nor the miserable attempt at the fire. This fact brought a rush of gratitude to Jean's heart. It was to see if these things were as bad as reported that he had come.

He took Thrift upon his knee and talked occasionally to Jean.

"Can I dae anything for ye?" he said, suddenly. "For the boy, ye ken."

A little flush came in Jean's cheeks. She faltered her thanks.

In a rush of love for Thrift she began faintly to realize that she had not appreciated this man as he deserved. In the same moment she realized she had thrown her chance away.

An idea that she might work on her own for a while crossed her mind. She began timidly asking him if he could manage to send Thrift to the home he had mentioned.

"Why, noo, when ye were so set against it?" asked John, with a severity that was not reassuring.

"It's circumstances," said Jean, briefly.

She felt she would rather than let John Forbes know there was nothing in the house to eat and no money. She would have risked everything but the fear of Thrift falling ill.

"Weel," said John, slowly, "I'll see about it. But hoo will ye pay me, Jean?"

The dressmaker drew herself up. "There'll be no fear of that, John Forbes."

"But ye hivna tellt me in fat wy'e, Jean?"

"In honest money by honest work."

The pink flush had deepened into a deep crimson on her cheek.

"But I dinna want your money, and as for work, suppose ye come and work for me."

"Na, na," said Jean, involuntarily. She had had her chance of being mistress at the farm. She could not stoop to work for another, as she supposed he meant.

"Weel, come wi'oot doing any work."

Jean looked at him in utter bewilderment.

"The difference atween us lay in Thrift. If he gae awa' there's nae need hinder you coming to the farm."

"I didna expect ye'd think I meant you," said the little woman. She was thoroughly hurt. "I'll thank ye the day of my life if ye'll dae for Thrift, but I am no seeking to be beholden to you for myself."

"Ye'll be gey lonely wi'oot Thrift."

"Ay," Jean never smiled because she was so near to tears at the thought. "Ye'll be lonely at the farm."

"Ye can marry," said Jean. She suddenly felt that she had cut herself off from every possibility by her suggestion. She had done it for Thrift all right, but she had made matters for Thrift's sake, she gave him up for Thrift's sake. Now Thrift by her own act was to go away from her. And John Forbes was nothing to her. The unexpected touch of kindness had brought a rush of sympathy to her heart. She did not know it, but it had broken down the barrier that her love for Thrift had built up round her woman's heart.

"Ay," answered John Forbes, slowly. "But ye maun ask me this time, Jean."

"Oh, I couldna," faltered Jean. She felt confused and trembling. She looked down.

"And I winnae, nae a third time."

"No fit to be a leddy noo," she murmured.

Then she looked up. John saw in her eyes a look he had not seen for more than ten years.

"Jean!"

"John!"

That was all the love-making that passed between them, but they understood each other. Jean knew that Thrift and John went out, Jean seized Thrift and kissed him as she had done once before.

But she knew that for the first time since he had come into her life he had only the second place. She thought she hid the fact in her inmost heart, but John Forbes guessed it. He had the tact to hide his knowledge from his wife. For the fact that love brings is often the highest wisdom!—All the Year Round.

"Can't you recall the date of the paper you want?" asked the business manager of the Bugle. "No, I can't," said the gentleman from Plunkville. "I'll remember it as it had something in it about Napoleon."—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Cultivation to the mind is as necessary as food to the body."—Cicero.

## A NEW CULT.

The Way a "Leisurist" Would Have Us Live.

I do not believe in eavesdropping, a practice, and it is only fair to myself to add that my disapproval is not based upon the selfish ground cited in the proverb. Still, there are times.

For instance, you are in the most comfortable chair by the best window at the Monogram club. Two men come and plant themselves on a sofa within six feet of your back. Is it your duty to leave your favorite chair and window just to avoid overhearing an impersonal conversation which happens to interest you? I didn't.

"So you have given up the law, Ralph? Why, the last I heard you were doing so well. Fine growing clientele, and all that."

The wife belongs to one of my fellow members, whom I knew slightly.

"Yes," replied the other, evidently a visitor, "that was just the trouble. I was too successful. My work had become almost confining. It's nearly a year since I cut it. Let me see; you've been in Chicago for over two."

"Great Scott," cried the first speaker. "Too successful! What do you want?"

"Leisure, principally," said the stranger. And I heard him strike a match.

"But how do you ever expect to amount to anything?"

"Don't, from your point of view; and what's better, I don't want to."

"You see, I don't want to be in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age. I think a lot of it has been progress backward, and when it comes right down to the real philosophy of living, we're not in it with our old friends the Athenians. Our only idea of amounting to anything is to scratch gravel every day from morning till night as long as we can drag ourselves to our workshops; and our idea of success is mainly to make a heap of money. Nobody but the slaves in old times worked as we do, and they just did it because they had to. No rational free Greek or Roman would have dreamed of leading such a life for any motive—let alone such an elusive one as ours."

"Pray, what do you calculate to substitute for work?"

"Leisure."

"And starvation?"

"Not at all. Now here's my logic in a few words, you old Philistine. The great desideratum is to do as you please—as nearly as possible—and for this leisure is an absolutely necessary prerequisite. Therefore leisure must be the first aim. On the other hand, it is evident that if you do as everyone else does, you won't have any true leisure—none at all, in fact, unless you steal it from the hours you ought to give to rest in order to brace you up for another day of toil. But why do you work so hard? To make money? Why do you want money? Ah, yes; to live comfortably, to amass a fortune, to retire finally and enjoy yourself to the hilt. But here's the catch: if you are somebody, if you're 'being somebody,' depends on the verdict of other people, or if even your own verdict is based upon how much money you have. I don't think such a somebody is much of anybody. The real somebody is the man who marks his life out on true philosophic lines, and lives successfully the life he has marked out. The great desideratum is to be somebody, to be somebody in your old age are less than problematical. The sensible man doesn't enslave himself in order to be ultimately free. He just says free."

"But how about living comfortably?"

"That's a fair question. It certainly does cost considerable to live as we've been brought up to call 'comfortable'; but then if we're wrong on other fundamental points, why mayn't we be in this? To cut it short, I've found out that we are. Stop and think. Half the money we spend is for things we only enjoy indirectly—through the impression they make on other people. In fact, because they're fashionable—and two-thirds of the other half go for 'necessaries' which our ancestors were just about as happy without. Don't understand me as despising luxuries. I enjoy them much more than do those who have them all the time; but I object to the price. It's too big; so I've tried to find a way to enjoy them without spending money. I feel respectable, anyhow, and I assure you I'm perfectly comfortable. Well, on my honor, I average a little over three hours of work a day, and any man of ordinary intelligence can do as well on as little."

"What do you do?"

"Oh, I write. What a man does doesn't make so much difference, though I admit my work is more agreeable than most. Sometimes I'm not quite sure it should be called work."

"And the rest of the time?"

"I enjoy my leisure. I enjoy life. I read; I converse with congenial people on congenial topics; I walk; I take lots of out-of-door exercise, and steer clear of nervous prostration; I play tennis and chess; I go wherever there are beautiful things to see—there are no ideas how many are available, both in nature and art—and I let them soak in and become assimilated with my being. I live."

"Don't you ever expect to marry?"

"If I do, the woman will be either a leisurist like myself, or one who has brains enough to appreciate a leisurist."

"But, seriously, old man, how many people to-day could enjoy the things you enjoy? Your reasoning and philosophy are worthless when applied to the mass of humanity."

"They aren't intended to be applied to the mass of humanity any more than any other system of living—at least not until the mass of humanity is educated up to where it once was. The cult may be a small one now, but its influence may be wide for ultimate good—is bound to be, by so much as it removes any man, if only a hair's breadth, from the crazy Philistinism that dominates him."

"Pray what is the name of the new school?"

"Oh—'Leisurist,' 'Neo-Epicurean,' either answers, and we answer to either. I'm not sure but that Thorstein ought to be our patronymic. He was certainly the leader of Neo-Epicurean thought, and like most leaders, he took rather too advanced a position. He proved his case all the same, though."

"I presume, of course, you're prepared to welcome with open arms the 'Weary Willies' and 'Dusty Rhinoceros' of the humorists? I congratulate you. You've lots of ready-made disciples."

"Not exactly. You see, the real tramp is either a laborer out of work and trying to find it, or else a loafer pure and simple. You must not neglect to note the distinction between leisure and loafing. I rarely loaf."

"Joining aside, Ralph, I realize, of course, that you've been just talking; but what a supremely selfish existence your 'Leisurists' would lead!"

"Wrong on both points. I was never more in earnest in my life, and my philosophy is anything but selfish—the faintest approach to the rabid selfishness of your so-called useful professional or business man, who jostles and elbows his way to the foot of the ladder and tries to scramble up it, heedless of how many aching ribs and crushed fingers he leaves behind and all the time flattering himself that he is doing his duty as a citizen of a civilized community—pah! Every man who can be dragged from your selfish competition for power and money, whose aim can be diverted ever so little to more 'useless' occupations, is just so much accomplished for the benefit of humanity. Selfish! That's good."

"Well, I'll tell you what I think it is after I've heard the speaker more fully. 'What are you going to do this afternoon?'"

"Sayre is coming to take me to meet Penfold and see his 'Antigone.' He's just back from Paris with it, and they say it's great. Why not go with us?"

"My dear boy, do you realize that, what with listening to your nonsense, I shan't have a chance to get my lunch to-day, and probably I'll get home late for dinner into the bargain. No pictures for me. Drop in and see me when you get a chance. I can always spare five minutes for you. Take care of yourself, and excuse me for running away."

I glanced from the corner of my eye to see a slender back and a thin head of hair whisk out of the door. Then some one else entered.

"Hello, Ralph! Ready?" cried the newcomer.

"All ready. By the by, did you meet a slave as you came in?"

"Who? What slave?"

"Ned Bunge, to be sure. Poor devil!"

And then I heard a low, contented, indulgent laugh, and my Neo-Epicurean was gone.—Duffield Osborne, in Harper's Weekly.

An Art Patron.

A very ignorant and wealthy woman, who was fond of talking about her "art gallery," one day met at the house of an acquaintance a lady who had not called on her, although they lived in the same town. "Come and see me," said Mrs. B., the patron of art.

"Thank you very much," was the courteous reply. "We've got a new picture, too. That ought to tempt you to come, if I can't." "I should be very glad, indeed, to see it," "Such a lovely picture! Sometimes it seems to me I could look at it all day long." "What is the subject of your picture, Mrs. B.?" inquired the hostess. "Jupiter and ten," was the reply. It was "Jupiter and ten,"—San Francisco Argonaut.

De Lesseps' Lesson.

E. L. N., in Kate Field's Washington, quotes a friend who has often stayed with the Lesseps family as saying that the count never seemed to lose sight of the education of his children, even in the simplest detail. One morning at breakfast a beautiful Dresden teacup was broken. "Ah!" cried the countess, "a disaster! Two more of that set will now be broken. It always happens so." "Are you so superstitious?" asked the count. "As really to believe that two more will be broken?" "I know it," then let us get it off our mind."

And, taking two of the cups by the handles, he dashed them together. The anger and dismay of the countess proved conclusively that she had not seriously heeded to her superstition. It also showed any hold the absurd idea may have had on the minds of the children.

Scotland was named from the Scoti, a tribe which had its birth in North Ireland. It was called by the natives Caledonia, "the little country of the Gaels," Gael properly signifying a "hidden rover." The Picts, who inhabited the lowlands of Scotland, were "painted men."

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## Items of General News.

The women of the Christian Temperance Union are making it warm for the saloons in Sioux City, Iowa. Water Soule, aged 11, son of a traveling man living in Portland, Me., was drowned in the Charles River, Newtonville, Mass., Monday afternoon.

Gen. John L. Swift of Boston, the well known temperance and campaign speaker, died Tuesday night at his residence, of heart trouble, in his 60th year. He had stumped Maine in many a campaign, and was an able and eloquent speaker.

Mr. Andree, aeronaut, lectured in the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, Thursday evening, on his plan to go in a balloon to the North Pole. He thought the trip from Spitzbergen would require several months and would cost 175,000 francs.

The heaviest snow storm in the history of New Orleans was in progress all day Thursday. It was the first snow of any consequence since 1881. All the electric and street cars in the city were tied up and business was entirely suspended. The early fruit and vegetable crops, it is thought, are ruined and the loss will be great.

Gen. Booth of London, the leader of the Salvation Army, had a grand reception at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Saturday afternoon. The Army held three meetings in the barracks Sunday. Gen. Booth spoke at all services. It is estimated that at least 25,000 people attended the three meetings and hundreds were turned away. Over sixty people came forward to the mercy seat.

An organized gang of swindlers is working in Boston at the present time, and up to date they have a list of victims which includes many of the best known men in the city. The gang is selling cloth, representing it to be of foreign make, and which for various reasons, they are enabled to sell at a very low price. They represented the goods as smuggled, and even clergymen were misled by them. Tailors say the cloth is not worth making up.

The schooner City of Augusta, Capt. Adams, from Wiscasset, Me., for Washington, D. C., put into Barrington Bay, N. B., in distress Wednesday night. She was leaking badly, her sails had been blown away, and the crew were frozen and bitten. A hurricane struck the schooner when 100 miles from Georges shoal and she was compelled to turn back. When the weather moderated she was 40 miles from Cape Sable Island. At one time she had nine feet of water in her hold.

On Thursday the House of Representatives defeated the Wilson gold bond resolution by nearly twice the majority which it cast against the Springer gold bond bill. The vote standing 120 to 105 on the question of ordering the resolution to a third reading, which, of course stopped its career. The opposition speeches from all parties denounced the administration. The Jones bill, pending for free coinage of silver has been defeated.

Reports of suffering among the settlers in the eastern part of Colorado have been received since the extremely cold weather which has been prevalent for 26 days. Many settlers are destitute of fuel and food. Much stock has already perished on the ranges. At a few places the temperature has ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. The cold seems to be backing against the Rockies from El Paso to Cheyenne. Millions of snow birds and rabbits have been frozen.

News has reached Helena, Mont., of the total extermination of a herd of 2,000 sheep belonging to Helena men, and the death of Eugene Watts, one of the herders, in a blizzard near Oklahoma, a few days ago. The weather had been warm in the afternoon and the blizzard struck them without one minute's warning. Watts was near the shed, and if he had had ten minutes he would have saved the sheep and himself. The efforts of other herders were futile, so furious and sudden was the storm.

On returning to the city of Mexico Thursday morning from a visit to his home in Indiana, Hon. Isaac P. Gray, American minister to Mexico, was found to be unconscious from the effects of what appeared to be a severe attack of pneumonia, complicated with other symptoms. Instead of being conveyed to the United States Legation, he was carried to the American Hospital where a consultation of eminent physicians was held. He remained unconscious throughout the day, and died at 7 o'clock Thursday night.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday night fire was discovered in the basement of the hardware store of William Henry Hutchinson on Munroe street Lynn, Mass. The building was wooden and four stories high. Three-quarters of an acre of the flames suddenly appeared through the roof and almost simultaneously the building collapsed like an eggshell. The front on Munroe street fell into the street and the side fell into an alleyway. A dozen firemen were killed in the fire, and many others were injured. The fire communicated with other buildings, and before the flames were stayed there was a total loss of \$100,000.

**PROGRAMME OF ANNUAL MEETING**  
Of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association of New Brunswick, to be held at Fredericton, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March, 1895.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 5.**  
3 P. M. Addresses from President and visitors. Reports from Vice Presidents. Appointment of committees. Appointment of a Recorder.  
5 P. M. Report of Corresponding Secretary.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.**  
10 A. M. Address from F. S. Shatt, M. A. Chemist, Dominion Experimental Station, on the "Essential Elements of Plant Nutrition." Address from J. M. Macdonald, M. A. Chemist, Dominion Experimental Station, on the "Essential Elements of Plant Nutrition." Address from J. M. Macdonald, M. A. Chemist, Dominion Experimental Station, on the "Essential Elements of Plant Nutrition."

**THURSDAY, MARCH 7.**  
9 A. M. Cheesemakers' morning. Addresses from Messrs. Robertson and Hopkins. A general discussion on all points connected with the cheese industry.  
1 P. M. Address from Mr. W. S. Tompkins on "Cooperation." Addresses on the "Feeding of Swine," and further discussions on the subject. Discussion of unfinished business, and arrangements for future work of the association.

**L. W. Stevens,** Caribou's hunting horse dealer, started from Boston, last week, with a car-load of heavy horses. These animals weigh from 1150 to 1600 pounds each and are matched pairs of blacks and grays.

A gentleman in Eastport is about to enter into a new branch of business—that of raising for the market a famous breed of cats, known as the Angora, a beautiful and expensive variety of felines.

## The Markets.

**REPORT OF WATKINSON AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.**  
Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.  
LIVE STOCK YARDS, Feb. 19, 1895.  
AT BRIGHTON.

Item	Price
Calves	13 to 20
Sheep	10 to 15
Cattle	10 to 15
Hogs	10 to 15
Calves	13 to 20
Sheep	10 to 15
Cattle	10 to 15
Hogs	10 to 15

**THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATKINSON AND BRIGHTON YARDS.**  
Cattle, 4,070; sheep, 13,527; hogs, 35,500; calves, 1,084; horses, 574.

**MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.**  
Cattle, 275; sheep, —; hogs, —; calves, 241; horses, 74.

**CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.**  
The shipments from Boston during the past week in live stock was 3,379 head of cattle, 5,000 sheep. Sales of State cattle at 10¢/lb., dressed weight; best State cattle 12¢/lb., dressed weight; sheep from States, 13¢/lb. per lb.

**HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.**  
By a review of the market for cattle, we are led to conclude that the market today was as it closed last week, and all that saved a decline was the lightness of supply for home trade. Butchers expect larger arrivals and a drop in price. Sales at 3¢/lb., dressed weight; fancy, 6¢/lb., dressed weight. Supply heavy from the West, and wanted at 3¢/lb., dressed weight. Up road hogs, 5¢/lb., dressed weight.

The movement in veal calves continues good, and last week's prices held firm. Demand in the city for veal of good quality.  
A fair supply of milk cows, and prices generally sustained. More cows from Maine than last week. Sales from \$300 to \$250 per head.

We can say that the market for horses is a little more encouraging. With good weather, more buyers are at sale tables. Good grades find a ready sale. Fancy draft, \$135 to \$200; chunks, \$100 to \$130; common, \$75 to \$100.

A few hundred pounds of live poultry put in an appearance, and find sale at 10¢/lb. per lb.

**SALES OF MAINE STOCK.**  
P. A. Berry sold 3 springers at \$47 a head; 4 new milch cows at \$47 a head; 11 calves, averaging 115 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 120 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 135 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 140 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 145 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 150 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 155 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 160 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 165 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 170 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 175 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 180 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 185 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 190 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 195 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 200 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 205 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 210 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 215 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 220 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 225 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 230 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 235 lbs., at \$75; 10 calves, averaging 240 lbs., at \$75; 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